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1	495 + 1 =	
		1 mark
2	345 + 10 =	
		1 mark
3	82 × 1 =	
		1 mark
4	$\frac{1}{5}$ of 20 =	
	5 **	1 mark
5	36 × 0 =	
		1 mark
6	5813 + <u>1359</u>	
7	87 ÷ 3 =	1 mark
		1 mark



8	424 - 51 =	
		1 mark
9	5 <sup>2</sup> =	
		1 mark
10	12 × 5 × 4 =	
		1 mark
11	729 × 4 =	
		1 mark
12	$5\% = \frac{?}{100}$	
		1 mark
13	7624 - 931 - 87 =	
		1 mark
14	2.6 × 10 =	
		1 mark



15	0.3 × 3 =	
		1 mark
16	$\frac{1}{7} = \frac{?}{21}$	
		1 mark
17	36.4 - 27.8 =	
		1 mark
18	15% of 90 =	
		1 mark
19	729 × <u>54</u>	
		2 marks
20	$\frac{7}{9}$ of 45 =	
		1 mark
21	221 ÷ 17 =	1 mark
		2 marks



22	23.8 ÷ 1000 =	
		1 mark
23	63.6 × 7 =	
		1 mark
0.4	5 2	
24	$\frac{5}{6} - \frac{2}{3} =$	
		1 mark
25	$0.6 = \frac{?}{20}$	
		1 mark
26	4	
20	$\frac{4}{7} \div 2 =$	
		1 mark
		THUIK
27	$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{7} =$	
		1 mark
28	$2\frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{4} =$	
	8 4	
		1 mark



#### Mark scheme

**1.** 496

[1]

**2.** 355

[1]

**3.** 82

[1]

**4.** 4

[1]

**5.** 0

[1]

**6.** 7172

[1]

**7.** 29

[1]

**8.** 373

[1]

**9.** 25

[1]

**10**. 240

[1]

**11.** 2916

[1]

**12.** 5

[1]

**13.** 6606

[1]

**14.** 26

[1]

**15.** 0.9

[1]

**16.** 3

[1]

**17.** 8.6

- [1]
- 18. 13.5 or 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
- [1]

**19.** For 2 marks: 39 366

#### For 1 mark:

729 <u>× 54</u> 2916 <u>36 450</u> <u>39 366</u>

An error in one row, then added correctly, **or** an error in the addition

**20.** 35

[1]

[2]

- **21.** For 2 marks: 13
- [2]

For 1 mark: Evidence of either a long division method or short division method with only one error (carry figures must be seen in a short division method)

**22.** 0.0238

[1]

**23.** 445.2

[1]

**24.**  $\frac{1}{6}$ 

[1]

**25.** 12

[1]

**26.**  $\frac{2}{7}$ 

[1]

**27.**  $\frac{3}{28}$ 

[1]

**28.**  $1\frac{7}{8}$ 

[1]